

# 2018 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)初赛 高一年级组试题

(总分:150分 答题时间:120分钟)

听力部分(共三大题,计30分)

## I. Sentences (句子理解) (共5小题;每小题1分,计5分)

Please listen to the following five sentences and choose the statements which have the same or similar meanings as the sentences you hear. Each sentence will be read **twice**. 请听下面五个句子,选出与你所听到的句子意思一致或相近的答案。每个句子读**两遍**。(答案涂在答题纸上)

- A. This seems to be Jason's last chemistry class.  
B. Jason doesn't know much about chemistry.  
C. The man in black isn't Jason's chemistry teacher.  
D. Chemistry is the most important subject for Jason.
- A. My father is flying to New York tomorrow.  
B. New York is the best place for my father to work in.  
C. My father has never been to New York before.  
D. My father will return from New York tomorrow.
- A. The twins held a birthday party for their grandpa.  
B. The grandpa took the twins to the new park.  
C. The twins made a trip to their grandpa's farm.  
D. The grandpa gave a party to celebrate the twins' birthday.
- A. Tom is Mike's new classmate.  
B. Mike lives in a flat near Tom's.  
C. Tom and Mike haven't met each other.  
D. Tom and Mike haven't seen their pen friend.
- A. I discussed an important matter with Dr. Smith in his office.  
B. When Dr. Smith came to my office, I happened to be out.  
C. Dr. Smith told me what to say during a job interview.  
D. Dr. Smith interviewed me in his office and I enjoyed talking with him.

## II. Dialogues (对话理解) (共10小题;每小题1分,计10分)

(A) Please listen to the following five mini-dialogues and judge whether the pictures given are suitable for the dialogues you hear. If yes, put the letter Y in the blank; if not, put the letter N in the blank. Each dialogue will be read **twice**. 请听下面五组短对话,判断所给图片与你所听到的对话内容是否相符。如果相符,请在空格中填入字母Y;如果不符,则请在空



格中填入字母 N。每组对话读两遍。(答案写在答题纸上)



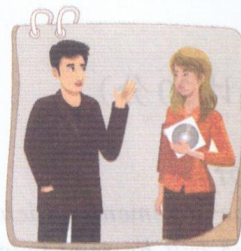
6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

(B) Please listen to the following long dialogue and complete the sentences according to the dialogue you hear with **one word** for each blank. The dialogue will be read **twice**. 请听下面的长对话, 根据你所听到的对话内容完成句子, 每空一词。对话读两遍。(答案写在答题纸上)

11. Jenny Miller comes from \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Jenny Miller likes \_\_\_\_\_, tennis and listening to music.
13. Jenny Miller is quite tall with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ hair.
14. The speakers will \_\_\_\_\_ this Sunday.
15. The girl speaker will call the boy speaker \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Passages (短文理解) (共 10 小题; 16—20 题每小题 1 分, 21—25 题每小题 2 分, 计 15 分)

(A) Please listen to the following passage. The passage is followed by five questions. Choose the best answer to each question according to what you hear. The passage and questions will be read **twice**. 请听下面的短文及短文后的五个问题, 根据你所听到的短文内容, 选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。短文和问题读两遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

16. A. For two days.    B. For three days.    C. For four days.    D. For five days.
17. A. In the east of Phoenix.    B. In the west of Phoenix.  
C. In the north of Phoenix.    D. In the south of Phoenix.
18. A. The guides.    B. The farmers.    C. The visitors.    D. The trainers.
19. A. Go shopping.    B. Swim in the sea.  
C. Watch stars at night.    D. See the sights in Los Angeles.
20. A. Horse riding.    B. Visiting the desert.  
C. Cooking a cowboy dinner.    D. Working on a farm.



(B) Please listen to the following passage and fill in the blanks according to what you hear, using **one word** for each blank. The passage will be read **twice**. 请听下面的短文, 根据你所听到的内容填空, 每空一词。短文读两遍。(答案写在答题纸上)

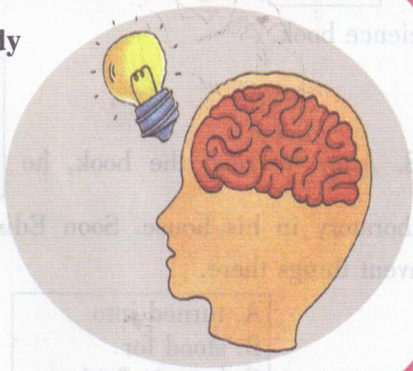
**Brain—the most 21. \_\_\_\_\_ part of our body**

**Ways to Care for the Brain**

- getting a good night's sleep
- eating 22. \_\_\_\_\_
- taking 23. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ways to Improve Memory**

- 24. \_\_\_\_\_ what we need to remember
- visiting new places and having 25. \_\_\_\_\_



**笔试部分 (共七大题, 计 120 分)**

**I. Knowledge and Usage (知识与用法)** (共 20 小题; 26—35 题每小题 0.5 分, 36—45 题每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

(A) Please complete the following sentences with **one word** for each blank by using the Chinese or English hints given in the brackets and the initials. 请根据括号中所给的汉语或英语提示及首字母完成下列句子, 每空一词。(答案写在答题纸上)

26. To my surprise, the little boy had a s\_\_\_\_\_ (锋利的) knife in his hand.
27. In fact, several companies are c\_\_\_\_\_ (竞争) for the contract.
28. One major d\_\_\_\_\_ (不利条件) of the area is the lack of public transport.
29. Can I buy you lunch i\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_ (作为回报) for your help?
30. Mike has g\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ (经历) a bad period since he moved to New York.
31. I didn't want to say anything without a \_\_\_\_\_ (really) reading the letter first.
32. The great director r\_\_\_\_\_ (to ask for something in a polite or formal way) permission to film at the White House yesterday.
33. You know, the marathon is the main e\_\_\_\_\_ (a thing that happens, especially something important) of this year.
34. Peter said anxiously, "I want it sent r\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_ (immediately; without delay)."
35. Had they found out whom this watch b\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ (to be owned by somebody)?

(B) Please complete the following passage by choosing the best of the four choices in the boxes, marked A, B, C and D. 请从方框中所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳选项完成下面的短文。(答案涂在答题纸上)

Thomas Alva Edison was born in 1847.

- |          |
|----------|
| A. Who   |
| B. What  |
| C. When  |
| D. Where |
36. \_\_\_\_\_ he was young, Edison's mother taught him lessons at home and he only studied the things he wanted to know.



37. 

A. At
B. In
C. On
D. With

 the age of ten, he read his first science book.

38. After he read the book, he 

A. bought
B. built
C. needed
D. reduced

 a laboratory in his house. Soon Edison started to invent things there.

39. And he 

A. turned into
B. stood for
C. kept up with
D. was interested in

 the telegraph and electricity.

40. At twenty-three, he made a special *telegraphic machine* (电报机) and sold 

A. it
B. one
C. another
D. the other

 for a lot of money. With this money, he was free to invent all the time.

41. Later, Edison started his new 

A. library
B. house
C. school
D. laboratory

 at Menlo Park, New Jersey. And he *hired* (雇佣) some mechanics and chemists to help him there.

42. However, he still worked 

A. fast
B. quietly
C. hard
D. freely

 day and night.

43. Once, he worked on forty-five inventions 

A. in time
B. on time
C. at any time
D. at the same time

. Edison did not sleep very much, but he took naps. He often fell asleep with his clothes on. One day, he even fell asleep in a *closet* (储藏室)!

44. Edison's favorite invention was the record player. Edison died in 1931, 

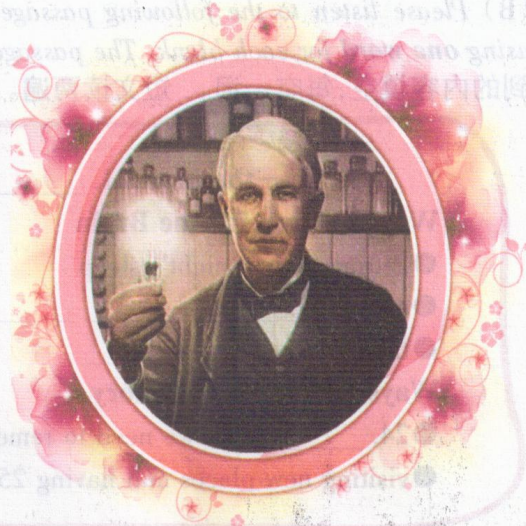
A. has
B. had
C. to have
D. having

 over 1,300 inventions to his name!

45. Many people say that Edison was a *genius* (天才)—one of the 

A. tallest
B. greatest
C. richest
D. fastest

 people in the world!





## II. Cloze (完形填空) (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

(A) Please read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box, according to the context. 请阅读下面的短文, 并根据其内容提示, 从方框中所给的 7 个词语中选出 5 个, 并用其正确形式填空。(答案写在答题纸上)

or, suggest, run away, even though, according to, call, useless



Do you like elephants? They are the biggest land creatures alive today. Some people think that elephants will 46. \_\_\_\_\_ if they see a mouse. This is untrue. In fact, elephants have such poor eyesight that they would not usually see a mouse, even if one came very near them. "Elephants Never Forget" is another *fallacy* (谬论). There is no evidence that 47. \_\_\_\_\_ elephants have a better ability to remember things. Finally, it is also a fallacy that when the time comes for an elephant to die, it goes to some kind of elephant *graveyard* (墓地)—no one has ever found such a graveyard. What the animals probably do when they are old and sick is to find a cave and stay in it, so they will be safe until they either get better 48. \_\_\_\_\_ die.

In Thailand, when the country was still 49. \_\_\_\_\_ *Siam* (暹罗), if someone found a white elephant, they would *dedicate* (献给) it to the king because it was *rare* (罕见的). The king had no choice but to keep and feed it, 50. \_\_\_\_\_ it had no use for him. From this practice, we get an expression, "a white elephant", which means something that is not useful for us.

(B) Please read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one word** in one of the following three ways: ① based on the context; ② using the proper form of the given word; ③ based on the given letters of the words. 请阅读下面的短文, 用以下三种形式中的一种填空: ① 根据上下文填空; ② 用所给单词的正确形式填空; ③ 根据单词所给的字母填空, 每空一词。(答案写在答题纸上)

Baseball is a bat-and-ball sport played between two teams of nine players each. Many people think that baseball is 51. \_\_\_\_\_ "all-American" sport, but it *flourished* (流行) in Spanish-speaking 52. \_\_\_\_\_ (country) just a few years before it started in the United States.

53. \_\_\_\_\_ did the baseball game begin? It is said that the 54. f \_\_\_\_\_ game was played in Cuba when an American ship was *docked* (使停靠码头) at Matanzas in 1866. One American sailor 55. \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) some Cubans to play the sport, and together they built a baseball ground. By 1874, a number of Cuban baseball teams had been formed, and they played with each other 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (regular). By 1981, 75 teams were active on the island. And these teams were often served as 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (train) teams for American major league teams.

Before American baseball was *integrated* (整合),





58. \_\_\_\_\_ were about 50 *Hispanic-American* (拉丁美洲的) baseball players in the major leagues. Some of these players even became the members 59. \_\_\_\_\_ Baseball's Hall of Fame. And after the American teams were integrated, many more *Hispanic-American* players of all colors and nationalities took an 60. a \_\_\_\_\_ part in the major leagues.

**III. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)** (共 20 小题; 61—65 题每小题 1 分, 66—80 题每小题 2 分, 计 35 分)

Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Please respond to the questions according to the instructions given at the end of each passage. 阅读下面的短文, 每篇短文后设有若干问题, 请根据短文后的要求回答问题。

(A)

**AUDIENCES ARE STILL FIGHTING FOR A TICKET**

**BOOK BY PHONE** 0844 482 5160 (24 hours) Monday to Saturday  
**ONLINE** [delfontmackintosh.co.uk](http://delfontmackintosh.co.uk)  
**IN PERSON** Box Office open 10 a.m. to 7:45 p.m. Monday to Saturday

**PERFORMANCE TIMES**  
Monday to Saturday at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30 p.m.  
The performance runs 2 hours 50 minutes.

**SEAT PRICES**  
Adult: £ 45, Child (Under 16): £ 22.50

**A** Ticket price includes a theater *restoration levy* (维护费) of £ 1.25.  
**B** A £ 2.25 per ticket online booking fee or £ 2.75 telephone booking fee will be charged. **C** Booking fees do not apply to tickets *purchased* (购买) in person. **D** Performance times subject to change without notice.

**Group 10+**  
0844 482 5100  
No booking fee.  
**Schools**  
0844 482 5165  
Backstage Tours - Workshops - Kids' Club  
**Customer Service Hotline**  
0844 482 5173

**QUEEN'S THEATER**  
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON W1D 6BA  
A DELFON T MACKINTOSH THEATER  
Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square

**WINNER!**  
**BEST WEST END SHOW**  
WHATSONSTAGE AWARDS



**Les Misérables**  
THE STUNNING ORIGINAL

**QUEEN'S THEATER**  
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON W1D 6BA  
A DELFON T MACKINTOSH THEATER

Questions 61–65: Choose the best answer from A, B, C and D according to the passage. 根据短文内容, 从所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。(答案涂在答题纸上)

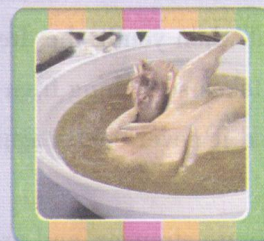


61. If the performance starts at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, what time will it finish?  
 A. At 3:20 p.m.      B. At 5:20 p.m.      C. At 7:20 p.m.      D. At 9:20 p.m.
62. How much will a man pay for the tickets for himself and his 10-year-old son if he buys the tickets online?  
 A. £67.50.      B. £70.      C. £72.      D. £73.
63. What number should a group leader call to book the tickets for all his 17 adult visitors?  
 A. 0844 482 5100.      B. 0844 482 5160.  
 C. 0844 482 5165.      D. 0844 482 5173.
64. Which activity doesn't a school group have in the theater?  
 A. Visiting the kids' club.      B. Joining in the workshops.  
 C. Having a backstage tour.      D. Taking photos with the performers.
65. In the "SEAT PRICES" section, there are four sentences marked A, B, C and D. Please choose the one which is not related to the main idea of this section.

(B)

66. \_\_\_\_\_

Americans have a wonderful traditional cure for colds. It's chicken soup that contains *garlic* (大蒜) and *pepper* (胡椒). Some people say garlic and pepper help you to breathe easily when having a cold. And these days, some scientists agree that chicken soup can make you feel better during the period. Their research on some cold sufferers shows that chicken soup really does help the body fight the *germs* (细菌). It is just one kind of home *remedy* (治疗法).



**Oregano oil (牛至油) kills cold germs.**

In Europe, some people use oregano oil to cure colds. 67. \_\_\_\_\_ It can kill cold germs that other medicines, even *antibiotics* (抗生素), cannot kill. Nowadays, oregano oil is no longer made only at home. 68. \_\_\_\_\_

69. \_\_\_\_\_

The Chinese people have been using *ginger* (姜) as a cold cure for centuries. They make ginger tea by adding this *spicy* (辛辣的) root to hot water. And some scientists agree that ginger helps people with cold *symptoms* (症状) and warms the body.



Next time you have a cold, you can try not to go to the hospital. Use your kitchen cupboards. 70. \_\_\_\_\_ People have known for many years that traditional home remedies work, and scientists are finally realizing this, too.

Questions 66-70: Choose from the headings and sentences A-G to complete the passage. There are **two** choices which you don't need to use. 从所给的 A-G 七个选项中选出能填入



空白处完成文章的最佳选项,有两项多余。(答案涂在答题纸上)

- A. Ginger tea also works well.
- B. Chicken soup can fight colds.
- C. What has the best cure for colds?
- D. You may find a cheap, simple cure.
- E. And this wild oil is really powerful.
- F. Some companies also produce the oil for medicinal use.
- G. The oil is always at a high price, so most people can't afford it.

(C)

### The Flight of Youth

By Richard Henry Stoddard

There are gains for all our losses,  
There are *balms* (止痛膏) for all our pains,  
But when youth, the dream, departs  
It takes something from our hearts,  
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, and are better,  
Under manhood's *sterner* (严峻的) *reign* (驱使).  
Still we feel that something sweet  
Followed youth, with flying feet,  
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is *vanished* (使消逝),  
And we *sigh* (叹息) for it in vain;  
We *behold* (看到) it everywhere,  
On the earth, and in the air,  
But it never comes again!

Questions 71-75: Answer the following questions briefly according to the poem. 根据诗歌内容,简要回答下列问题。(答案写在答题纸上)

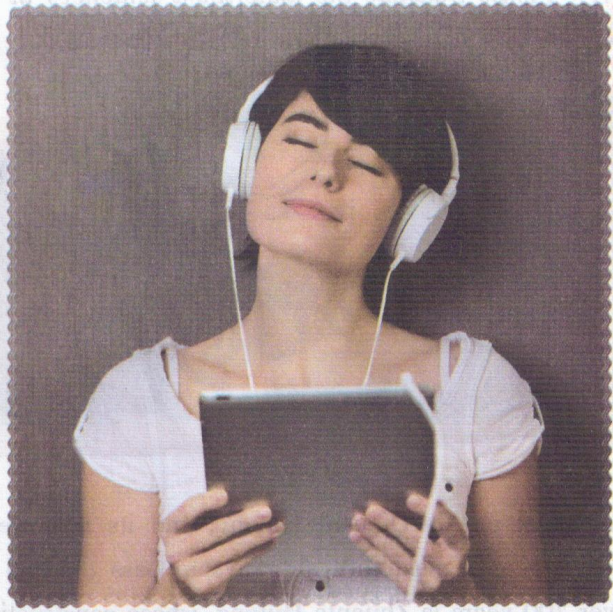
- 71. Is this poem written using *personification* (拟人法)?
- 72. When does youth take something from our hearts?
- 73. Which word does the poet use to describe manhood's reign?
- 74. Where does the poet think we can find youth?
- 75. What does this poem want to tell us?





(D)

Had you ever felt a sudden rush of joy because a favorite song came on the radio? Then you know that music can have a strong effect on your emotions. "You should try to take this power of music. It can help you beat a bad mood or maintain in a good one," says Alicia Ann Clair, a professor at the University of Kansas. "Music can also help you relax and feel *rejuvenated* (有精神的)."



To cheer up, listen to pop music or anything with a fast *rhythm* (节奏). When you want to relax after a busy day, music with a slower rhythm can calm you down.

"Listen to calming music before you start stressful activities," advises Dr. Clair. "Once you are in a good state of mind, it's easier to maintain. And to reduce stress at work, put on relaxing *tunes* (曲调) only when you really need them. If you listen to them all day long, you'll stop noticing them," Dr. Clair explains. "Then the music won't have any effect."

You can change your mood by switching from one kind of music to another. To feel energetic, start with something peaceful and relaxing, and then increase the speed and beat. For example, play some nice slow songs, and then listen to something more energetic. Again, when you want to calm down after a busy week at work, just do the opposite.

Some scientists believe that music can affect the way you behave. For example, loud, fast music makes you eat faster. People usually *chew* (咀嚼) their food faster when the music gets faster. And it is a fact that students learn better when they are relaxed.

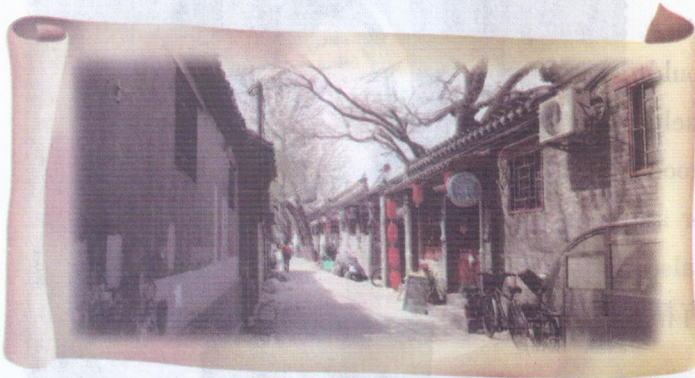
Questions 76-80: Complete the summary of the passage above with **no more than two words** for each blank according to the passage. 根据短文内容完成摘要。每空不超过两个词。(答案写在答题纸上)

Music can have a strong effect on people's 76. \_\_\_\_\_. It can help them to have a good mood or feel relaxed and rejuvenated. For example, people can change the mood by 77. \_\_\_\_\_ from one kind of music to another. Listening to music with a fast rhythm can make people 78. \_\_\_\_\_, and music with a slower rhythm can calm them down after a busy day. Some scientists believe that music can also affect 79. \_\_\_\_\_ people behave. For example, loud, fast music makes them eat faster. And it is a fact that students 80. \_\_\_\_\_ when they are relaxed.



**IV. Translation (翻译)** (共 6 小题; 81—82 题每小题 1 分, 83—86 题每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

(A) Please translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese. 请将短文中的划线句子译成汉语。(答案写在答题纸上)



Hutongs in Beijing have various styles and different lengths. The longest one is Dongjiaominxiang Hutong, which has a length of about 3 kilometers in total. The shortest one is Yichidajie Hutong, with only 25 meters from the beginning to the end. 81. The widest one is Lingjing Hutong, with the widest part reaching over 30 meters at present. The

narrowest one is Qianshi Hutong, and its narrowest part is *merely* (仅仅) 40 centimeters wide—people must turn sideways to pass through it. 82. The one with the longest history of over 700 years is Zhuanta Hutong, whose construction can date back to the Yuan Dynasty.

**Note:** Dongjiaominxiang Hutong 东交民巷胡同; Yichidajie Hutong 一尺大街胡同; Lingjing Hutong 灵境胡同; Qianshi Hutong 钱市胡同; Zhuanta Hutong 砖塔胡同

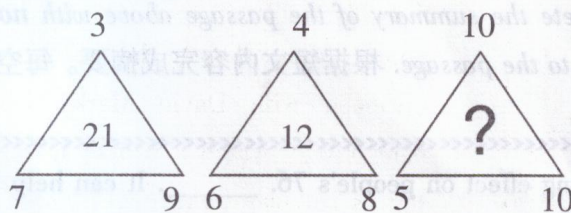
(B) Please translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in the brackets. 请根据括号内所给的提示, 将下列句子译成英语。(答案写在答题纸上)

83. 这本书真地值得我们再读一遍。(worth)  
 84. 带把伞为你自己挡雨。(protect... from...)  
 85. 那个站在校门口的人是谁?(分词短语)  
 86. 我发现经常打篮球有益健康。(it 作形式宾语)

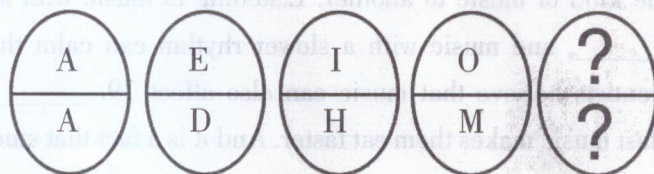
**V. IQ Test (智力测试)** (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分; 计 5 分)

Answer the following questions. 回答下列问题。(答案写在答题纸上)

87. What number should replace the question mark?



88. What letters should replace the question marks?



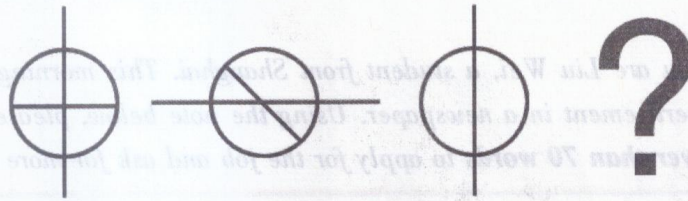
89. Which is the *odd* (不同类的) word?



DOG SNAKE BEAR ELEPHANT CAT

90. What always goes up and never goes down?

91. What figure should replace the question mark?



### VI. Error Correction (短文改错) (共 10 处错误; 每处错误 1 分; 计 10 分)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below.

下文中共有 10 处错误。错误涉及缺词、多词与错词三种。请根据以下要求修改文中出现的错误。

缺词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^), 并写出该词;

多词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉;

错词: 在错词下划一横线, 并写出改正后的词。

例如:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors where near her home.

The London Eye is one of the most popular attraction in London. And about six thousands people from all over the world visit it every day. It was designed with David Marks and Julia Barfield for a competition, which a British newspaper organized in 1994. It was because newspaper wanted a new London building to celebrate to the year 2000. The Eye is 135 meters highly. It is the largest *observation wheel* (摩天轮) in the world, who David and Julia designed and built in less than 16 months, or it can carry up to 800 people at one time. At that time, over 1,700 people worked on the building of the Eye and many parts of it was built in other places. For





example, experts in the Czech Republic (捷克共和国) make some of the metal parts and the glass was produced in Italy.

**VII. Writing (写作)** (共2题; A题满分10分, B题满分20分, 计30分)(答案写在答题纸上)

(A) Suppose that you are Liu Wei, a student from Shanghai. This morning, you happened to see the following advertisement in a newspaper. Using the note below, please write an email to Miss Green in **no fewer than 70 words** to apply for the job and ask for more information.

**NOW  
HIRING**

**ONLY FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**

We are hiring TWO sales persons! Just need to be able to speak English & Chinese.

Miss Green's Shop

**Email:** missgreen@hotmail.com

**Telephone:** 0334 6661 5523

study in Mark Middle School, about 4 years

Work Time?

The salary (工资)?

(B) Nowadays, some students think intelligence is more important than diligence (勤奋), while others disagree with them. What's your opinion? Please write an essay about this topic in **no fewer than 100 words**.

